

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

With a control device to optimize charge image generation in an electrophotographic process, a light-sensitive and temperature-sensitive photoconductor layer is exposed pixel-by-pixel with a temperature-sensitive light source. The photoconductor layer becomes more sensitive with rising temperature, such that given a predetermined light quantity it discharges deeper. With rising temperature, given the same actuating power, the light source emits a lesser luminous power. The luminous power of the light source and the discharge depth of the photoconductor layer are temperature-dependent via adjustment of the current and/or the luminous duration that flows through the light source and/or the luminous duration. During the measurement of the discharge depth, a temperature measured in the course of the measurement event is used as a reference value for the temperature compensation of the light source.